

The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION."

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CARROLLTON, CARROLL COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1856.

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POETRY

The following Italy song was sung at the Tabernacle meeting, and the Times says "the effect with such the vast mass of persons present joined in the chorus, was inscribable."

Rallying Song.

Turn--The Marseilles Hymn.
Behold! the furious storm is rolling,
Which border-lands, confederates raise,
The Days of War, let loose are howling,
And let our infant cities blaze.
And shall we calmly view the ruin,
While lawless force with giant stride
Spread desolation far and wide,
In gullible blood his hands labraving?

Aries, aries, ye brave
And let our war-cry be,
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
Fremont and Victory!

Oh, Liberty! can he resign thee
Who once has felt thy generous flame?
Can threats subdue, or bolts confine thee--
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?
Not by the heavens bright bending o'er us
We're called our captain to the van--
Behold the hour--behold the man!
Oh, woe and valiant go before us!

Then let the shout again
Ring out from sea to sea,
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
Fremont and Victory!

Hurrah! hurrah! from hill and valley,
Hurrah from prairie wide and free!
Around our glorious Chieftain rally,
For Kansas and for Liberty!
Let him who first her wilds exploring,
Her virgin beauty gave to fame,
Now save her from the curse and shame
Which Slavery's horrid soil is pouring.

Our Standard-Bearer then
The brave Pathfinder be!
Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men,
Fremont and Victory!

Miscellaneous Reading.

A Letter from Gov. Reeder.

On the approaching Election of President and the Candidates.

GENTLEMEN:--The letter of your correspondent, H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in saying that I desire the success of the R-republican party and the election of their candidate, and that I am ready to contribute any honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Col. Fremont I am unacquainted. I have never seen him, nor had any communication with him direct or indirect, verbal or written. On the other hand, my feelings of friendship and admiration of Mr. Buchanan, as a man, are of no ordinary character, and are strengthened by years of friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness, understanding or unpleasant feelings; and I would at any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania, by many political friends, whom, personally, I love and esteem, and to whom I am united by ties, long cherished,--political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity. For more than a quarter of a century I have steadily labored with the Democratic party, and never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr. Buchanan's nomination. In 1848 and 1852, I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to cover, especially one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations and alienating myself from my old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to delude my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forfeit my self respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else to enrol myself in opposition to the Democratic party. I can see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas in the success of the Democracy. In its ranks and with the power to control its action, are found the border ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the constitution and all the essential principles of our government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, and waste its ter-

ritory with fire and sword, and repudiated even civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the ropes about the necks of men, for exercising the Constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a State Government, as a redress for grievances far worse than those which led to the war of the revolution, and a declaration stigmatizing as "armed resistance to law," the moderate and justifiable self-defence of men shamefully and infamously oppressed by ruffian violence and outrage, beyond human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation assembled in National Convention, with but one individual dissent, expressing its "unqualified admiration" of an administration which has lent itself as the tool and accomplice of the wrong inflicted upon Kansas, and by its venality and imbecility brought the country to an intestine war.

I find all its representatives in Congress, with three individual exceptions, laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this administration and the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shock both humanity and republicanism, and defy the constitution and the laws.

I find these same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from a code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a free Constitution adopted in a legal, constitutional and time-sanctioned manner, (and which no man can doubt to have reflected the will of the people,) and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetuated in the State government the usurpations which had by force already seized upon the Government of the territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army unless that army is to be used to enforce a code of laws violative, on their face, of the constitution; enacted by a legislature in violation of the law of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a Slave State in Northern latitudes, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants.

I find that one member who more than any other stood out against the enslavement of his white fellow citizens, is refused a re-nomination by the Democratic party of this district.

I find in the canvass now going on that the whole tone of the party press is in the same direction. When the first startling intelligence of the outrages in Kansas reached the States, their editors denounced the foul wrong in terms of fitting indignation. It was but a spasmodic effort, however, and in deference to the South and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now; so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper, which dares boldly to justify and defend the Free State party, and denounce the invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow citizens of the north, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their oppressed and suffering condition--misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send to their brethren of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit; some of them ignoring the question entirely; others of them treating it with provisions, misrepresentations and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the Democracy of the North, boldly repudiating the Kansas Nebraska bill, by insisting that Slavery has a right to go into the Territory, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass territorial laws to forbid it or exclude it. Democratic representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and the House, hold and proclaim these opinions, while other representatives from Pennsylvania, with Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character, and a studied

neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the co-operation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Buffalo, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been from any want of generosity or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party, which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they obtained from aiding the movement, but in their press and by their private influence they have endeavored to cripple and retard it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from friends of the measure. I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevailing tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add, that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, makes no pretensions, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure border-ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be left to act upon his own impulses, and free from all pledges and obligations, expressed or implied, the case would be very different. But unfortunately, it is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us, whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas, and elsewhere would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us with out having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with the bitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow their example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot it seems to me, either ask him to do this on a question where the party lines are so plain, or drawn before the election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. There are Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they would use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied, but they are few, in proportion to the whole party, and, of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions, but I cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and as fully committed to Southern sectionalism, toward which for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling.

Very truly yours,
A. H. REEDER.

From the Missouri Democrat. Statement by Business Men Driven from Leavenworth

STATEMENT OF DR. NORTON.

The undersigned has been a practicing physician in Weston, Platte county, Mo., from the spring of 1839 to the last of April, 1856. From that time to the 2nd of September, 1856, I have resided in Leavenworth city, Kansas Territory, engaged in the latter place as a druggist and practicing physician, and am one of the thirty-two original proprietors of Leavenworth. With the exception of four or five men who resided at Fort Leavenworth, the Leavenworth association was composed of those of us who had long resided in Weston and vicinity, and feeling a lively interest in the unparalleled growth and future prosperity of the place as one of the original proprietors, and owning a large number of lots that must be exceedingly valuable if Kansas should be made a Free State, and believing that the advantages for education, internal improvements, and increase in value of real estate, was greatly in favor of a Free State, I expressed my preferences that it should be made such, and unfortunately, perhaps, voted for the Topeka constitution with the free State party, but had refrained from taking any active part in politics generally, and had endeavored to pursue a strictly conservative course. On Monday night I was called upon by Fred Emory at the head of an armed party, he asked me if I was a law-abiding citizen. I replied "I am sir." He then inquired in case of invasion if I would take up arms in favor of the pro-slavery party. I replied he knew I was lame in consequence of a fractured leg, but that I would do

anything in my power consistently to protect the town. He replied, "That is sufficient. You can go to bed and sleep quietly."

But the next morning he again called on me at the head of an armed body of men and in the most peremptory manner informed me that I must leave forthwith. I told him that I had a large stock of goods, and asked if I should have time to pack them. He told me that I must hasten down immediately to the boat then lying at the levee, steamer Emma, and said it was then waiting and would be soon off. I immediately passed into the house through my store, and requested my wife to prepare in a hurry to take the steamerboat then at the levee. We gathered up in the confusion and haste a few clothes for the family, I locked the store door and passed to the back door, which I locked, and with my family of four children, including a very sick babe and two other sick children, and feeble wife hastened upon the boat, leaving a stock of drugs and medicines costing me over \$4,000, beside all my family library, beds and bedding, household furniture, &c., &c.

I left my store key with a friend I met with on the boat before I left.

There were persons in the company engaged in driving me off, owing me borrowed money, and on account. About thirty persons were driven upon the same boat in a similar manner.

S. NORTON, M. D.

STATEMENT OF MILTON E. CLARK.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.

I hereby certify that I have been a resident of the City of Leavenworth, K. T., some fourteen months, and have been engaged in the provision and grocery business there up to Tuesday last. When I was quietly attending to my business, two armed men came into my store and ordered me to leave the City immediately, and I got on the steamer Emma, then at the levee, bound for St. Louis. I had a large stock of groceries in store, and they would not allow me to take them away, and I was obliged to get an order from Captain Emery, the captain of the ruffians, before I could take away my trunk. The two men who ordered me to leave were Mr. Washburn, who keeps the ferry way across the river, and who kept the ferry, and Mr. Hyatt. They said they acted under orders, and told me the sooner I left the better. I am formerly from the State of Ohio, but since my residence in Leavenworth I have never taken sides with either party, nor have I proclaimed my sentiments. I was told that I should not stay in the Territory unless I would take up arms against the d--d abolitionists, they meant to expel every one from the territory. There were about forty others driven away on the same day that I was. All my hard earnings for years were in my stock of goods which is now in the hands of my enemies, My clerk urged them to allow him to stay and take charge of my property, assuring them that he was from Kentucky. But they utterly refused to allow him to stay, unless he would take up arms against the Free State men. He therefore was obliged to leave with me.

Capt. Emery, with about one hundred armed men, rode through the streets, proclaiming that men, rode through the streets, proclaiming that the boat was waiting, and every d--d abolitionist had better be off. In addition to Emery's company, there were about one hundred armed men drawn up to guard the boat to prevent any escape. I am now in this city, nearly destitute of means. The day before I left several Free State men were shot by Capt. Emery's party. Among them were two brothers by the name of Phillips.

None of the Free State men made any resistance, excepting Phillips, the lawyer. He was in his house, and seeing they were determined to murder him, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and declared to them he should defend his house, and if they entered, it would be at the peril of their lives. They did not heed his threats, but rushed in and Phillips drew his revolver and shot two of them dead, when he was pierced with a dozen bullets, and expired instantly. He was left lying in his blood all day. Finally they took the furniture out of the house, and had determined to set it on fire. They also took the furniture out of several other houses, with the determination of burning them. The brother of Phillips was shot at the same time, but lived until Tuesday morning.

A German was taken prisoner as he was about leaving in the boat, and was taken back and instantly shot dead.

An American, by the name of Hopps, who was working in a Leavenworth, was stopped when within two miles of the city, and shot dead. The ruffians took his scalp and returned to Leavenworth. I make this statement on in the world know what is actually going on in the territory, and have related nothing but what I am willing to testify to, under oath.

MILTON E. CLARK.

Buchanan in favor of Fremont.

After all the slanders heaped upon Fremont by the friends of Buchanan, it is pretty hard to bring up their candidate himself to prove they are a set of knaves and slanderers. But so it is. Senator Bigler has rendered himself not only ridiculous, but perfectly contemptible, in his bungling effort to help Buchanan by abusing Fremont, for his efforts are all nullified by the testimony of Buchanan himself, who under oath declares that Col. Fremont's services in California were very valuable. Says Mr. Buchanan--Col. Fremont "bore a conspicuous part in the conquest of California and in My Opinion is better entitled to be called the conqueror

of California than any other man."

So far from charging Col. Fremont with poisoning and extravagance, Mr. Buchanan says, under oath:

"I should have accepted and paid these bills from my general knowledge of things in California had Congress appropriated any money and placed it at my disposal which could be applied to their payment, thought it would have been more correct to have drawn these bills on the Secretary of War. I should have them charged in account against Col. Fremont, to be settled for at the general settlement of his accounts as commander of the California battalion had any such appropriations been made."

This testimony establishes the fact that the forage and supplies furnished to his troops by Col. Fremont were necessary, that Col. Fremont never received for himself, individually, for his private use, any consideration whatever for the bills drawn against the Secretary of State for said forage and supplies, and that was James Buchanan considered, that Col. Fremont was right in drawing the drafts against the government and that he would have paid them while he was Secretary of State, if any appropriations had been made for that purpose. And in establishing these facts it refutes completely the slander on Col. Fremont's reputation contained in the motion introduced lately into the Senate by Senator Bigler, and which was intended to blast the fair name of Col. Fremont as an honest man. James Buchanan says, or said when he was a man, and not a platform, that Col. Fremont acted with integrity as an officer and a man while in California. Will the Washington Union and other Democratic organs contradict James Buchanan? In the face of the evidence of their chief, will they continue the slander and will the supporters of Mr. Fillmore continue to aid them in the disgraceful work?--Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Another of its Falsehoods.

The Cincinnati Times is a journal whose recklessness and utter disregard of truth and honor is as well known in Ohio, as to render the refutation of its statements there unnecessary. But there are some honest men in Iowa who are not yet fully aware of its false and deceptive character. It cannot be that such, when they see in its columns statements like the following, will longer allow themselves to be deceived as to its character. Speaking of the new State officers elect of Iowa, it says:

"Of the four candidates upon the ticket three are Fillmore men, and one a supporter of Fremont, which was supposed, at the time the ticket was nominated, to be a fair representation of the sentiments of the people of the State, opposed to the administration. The ticket was elected by the Fillmore men of the State, with the aid of a little R-republican outside pressure."

From beginning to end this statement is without a shadow of foundation. All four of the State officers chosen at the late election, are as we have the best reason to know, ardent friends of Col. Fremont and will throw their whole influence in favor of his election. Two of them reside in this city, and among the most zealous and efficient laborers for Fremont to be found in the State. Our assurances in regard to the others justify a similar declaration in their behalf.--Iowa Republicans.

From the Richmond Enquirer. Aug. 19. A Cry of Distress from a Southern Buchanan Man.

Boston, Aug. 23, 1856.

GENTLEMEN:--In my travels, thus far, I have gathered as much information as I could conveniently do from the traveling public, in regard to the political contest now going on, in which so much, for woe or weal, is involved, and I am firmly persuaded that unless the Southern States cast their votes for Buchanan, as men we shall have entailed upon us all the calamitous consequences likely to flow from the election of Fremont. I can fearlessly assert that any unprejudiced Southern man, who will spend one week North of Mason and Dixon's line, will go home under the firm conviction that every vote cast for Mr. Fillmore will tend, indirectly, to the success of the Black Republican ticket; and I hear of many who, before visiting the Northern States, were inclined to vote for Mr. Fillmore, going home resolved to use their best efforts to further the election of Mr. Buchanan. I think the Southern States, by voting in solid column, Mr. Buchanan must, with the aid of Pennsylvania and some other Free States--it matters not which--succeed in electing that distinguished statesman; but we have no strength to spare, it is worse than folly, it is criminal, to throw away votes on Mr. Fillmore, when the only result will be that of playing into the hands of a set of traitors, whose installment in power would likely be the death knell of the Union.

Intending to sojourn for a week or ten days longer in Yankeeedom, I may write you again. Very respectfully yours, &c., VIRGINIAN.

Judge John Taylor.

Some weeks ago we announced briefly, that this old veteran Democrat, who in years past, fought many hard political battles for the Democracy of Champagne, was out for Fremont and Freedom. By the following extract from a letter, received from the Judge a few days since, by John Russell, Esq., Clerk of our Court, it will be seen that the Judge is fairly in the field for "Freedom, Free Soil, Free Speech, and Fremont." The Judge's Democracy will scarcely be denied by any Slave-driving Democrat in this region:

DEPTFORD, OHIO, Sept. 10, '56.

JOHN RUSSELL, Esq.--Dear Sir:

You may tell my old friends, and all whom it may concern, that I enter into the present campaign with all the ardor and vivacity that my age will permit. I really consider this campaign altogether the most "important" one which the Freemen of America have ever yet witnessed.

The question is fairly before the people of this great country--shall Slavery be nationalized, or shall it be, as it ought to be, a mere sectional black spot upon the escutcheon of Freedom. I am in favor of Freedom, Free Soil, Free Speech, and Fremont.

Yours Truly,
JOHN TAYLOR.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.--It is stated that Mr. Breckenridge really made a proposition to Mr. Buchanan at the Westlands, yesterday, on the subject of his withdrawal. The plan is to get Mr. Donelson also to withdraw, and unite the Democratic and American tickets in the persons of Fillmore and Breckenridge. Such a ticket, Mr. Breckenridge thinks, will be likely to succeed against Fremont and Dayton. What is to be done? Nor about the two platforms, does not appear. Have we learned what response Mr. Buchanan made to the proposition.--Philadelphia Bulletin, 11th.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR DISUNION.--The Charleston Mercury has the following statement:

"There is not a single man in her limits, not one of her present Representatives or Senators in Congress, who is not pledged to the life in favor of disunion."

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.--It is stated that Mr. Breckenridge really made a proposition